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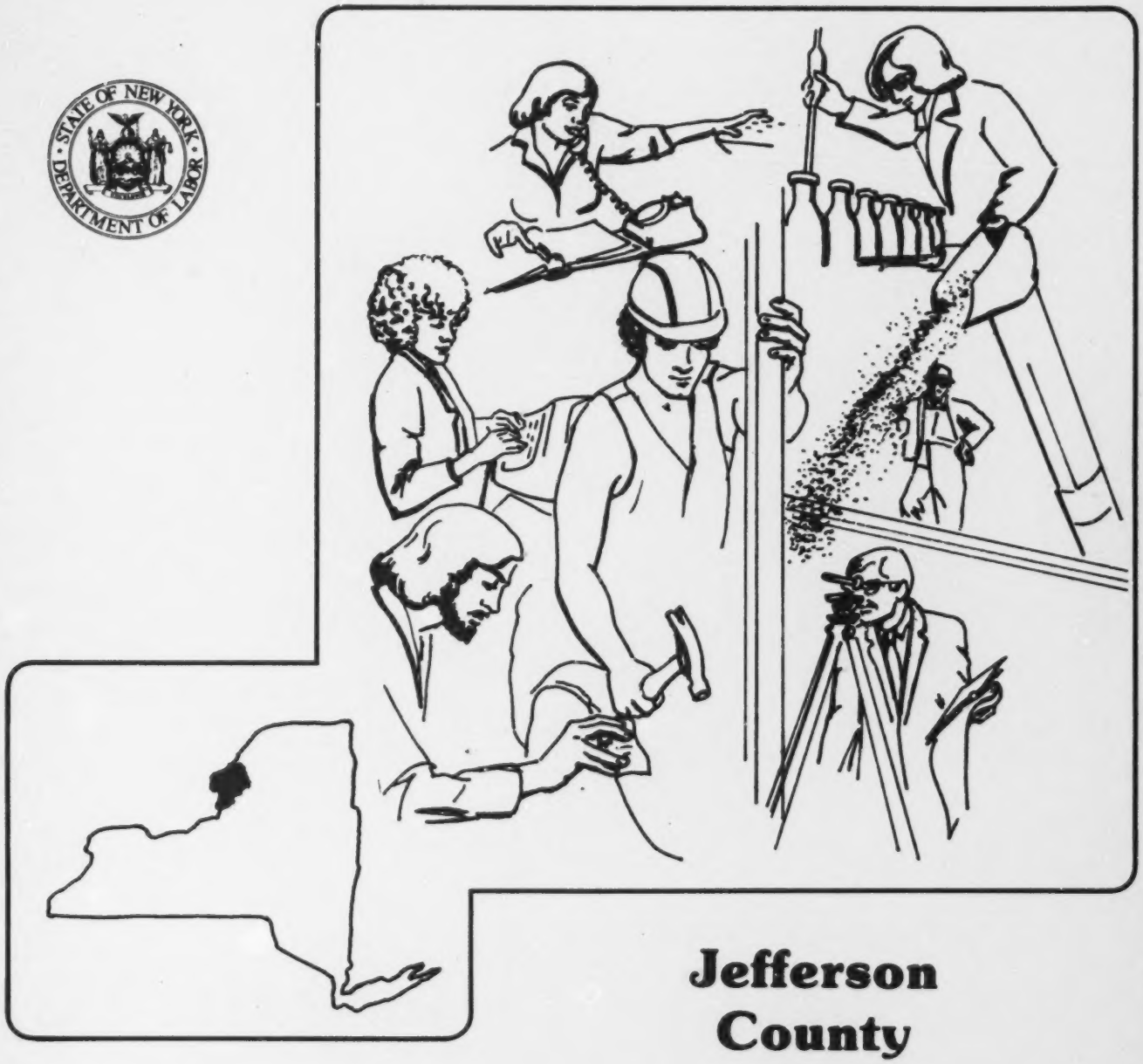
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Jefferson County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Angelo J. Massa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Roger Evans and Mark Barbano with the assistance of Dorian Greene and Judy Thompson.

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Mr. David J. Nyhan
Building #12, Room 445
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

JEFFERSON COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 1983

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

JEFFERSON COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

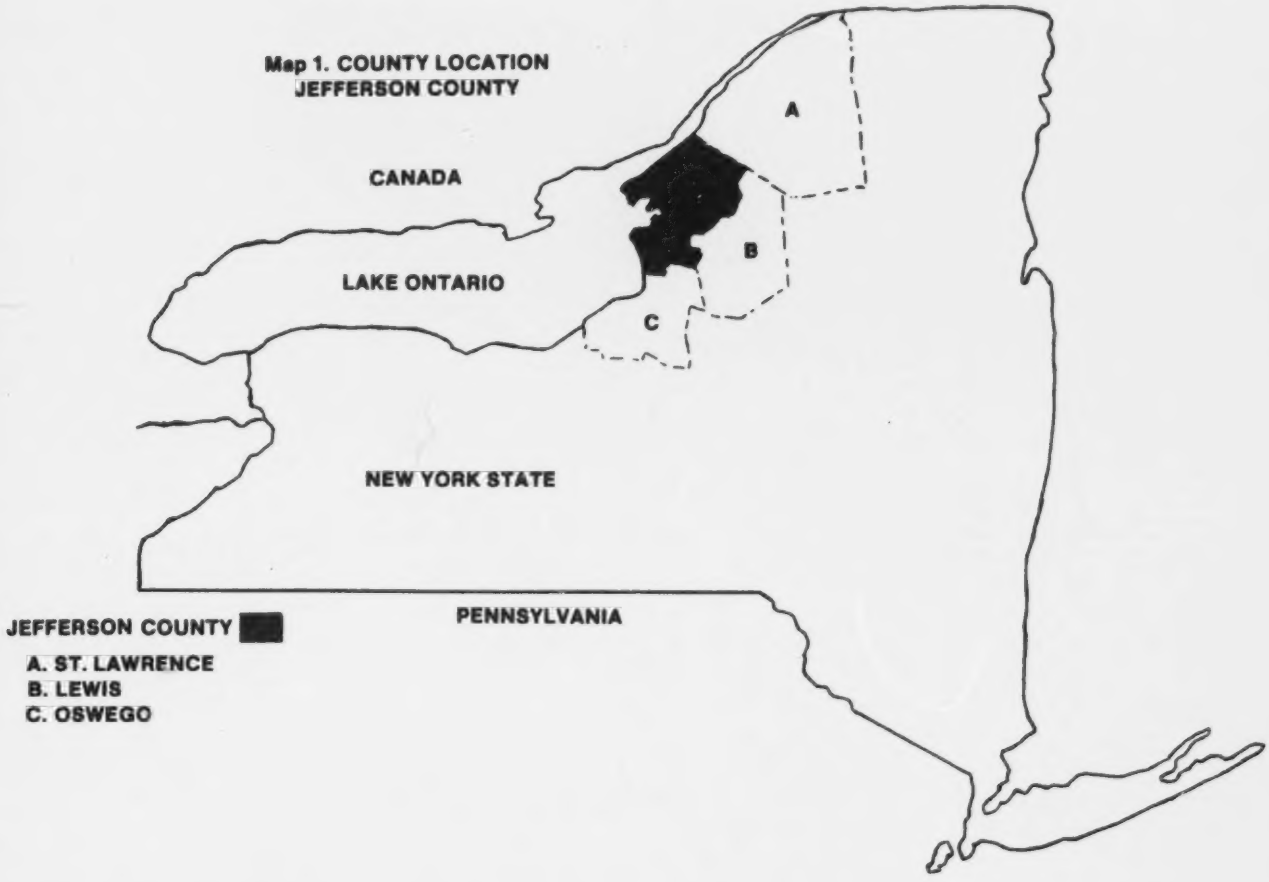
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Jefferson County is located in the "North Country" Region of New York State approximately 45 miles north of the City of Syracuse and 60 miles south of the City of Ottawa, Canada. Its western border is formed by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Seaway. To the east lie St. Lawrence and Lewis counties; to the south, Oswego County. Map 1 locates Jefferson County and its neighboring counties.



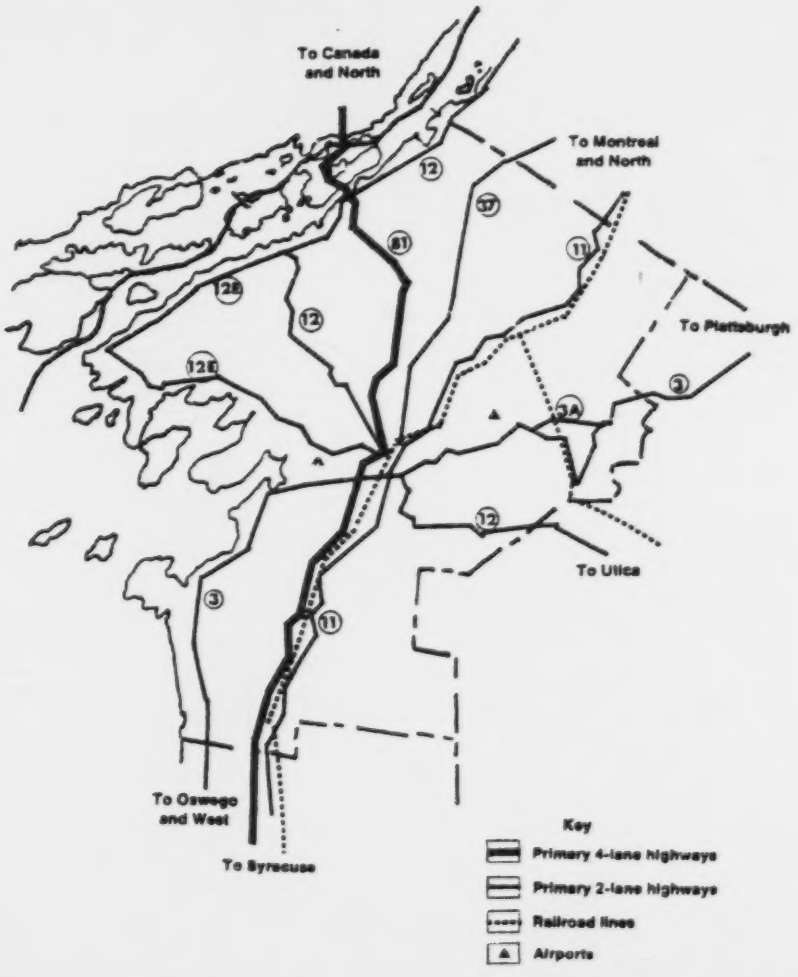
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Jefferson County is bisected by Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York. Route 81 ends at the 1000 Islands International Bridge where major Canadian highways branch out to Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. To the south, Interstate Route 81 leads to Syracuse, Cortland, and Binghamton in New York State and continues south through Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and into Tennessee. Route 11 follows Interstate 81 north to Watertown, then branches

out as a primary northeastern route to Gouverner and Pottsdam in neighboring St. Lawrence County. Within Jefferson County exists a network of highways which interconnect populated areas in the County and provides commuter service to firms located in Jefferson and neighboring counties.

Rail--Conrail offers freight service on a Syracuse to Montreal freight line through Jefferson County. The tracks generally follow Route 81 north from Syracuse to Watertown, then head northeast to Philadelphia and Antwerp. From there the line travels west as far as Massena, New York, where it interconnects with Canadian National rail lines. Two branch lines also operate in Jefferson County. The first travels southeast from Philadelphia, New York, to Carthage, and then on to Lowville in Lewis County. The second branch line operates from Carthage, northeast to Newton Falls in St. Lawrence County. Passenger service is not available in Jefferson County.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1983



Air Transportation--Jefferson County has one public airport serving small private and commercial aircraft. The Watertown International Airport, located in the Town of Dexter, is owned and operated by the City of Watertown and is served by Clinton-Aero Airlines. Passenger and air freight service is available to Syracuse, Ogdensburg, Massena, Plattsburgh, Albany, and Burlington, Vermont. Wheeler Sack Field is a military airport located just east of the City of Watertown in Fort Drum.

Land Characteristics

Jefferson County is bordered by water along its western edge. There are 256.2 1/ miles of shoreline; 162.2 miles of main shoreline and 94.0 miles of Island shoreline. The St. Lawrence River provides 108.5 miles of shoreline, over half of which is island. Lake Ontario fronts 147.7 miles of shoreline, with 5 islands accounting for 31.4 shoreline miles.

Map 3. LOCATION OF FORT DRUM, U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION AND THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER WITHIN JEFFERSON COUNTY 1983

1/ Figures compiled by the St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Commission.

The shoreline of Jefferson County is known as the 1000 Islands Area, a well-known summer resort and vacation spot. The 1000 Islands were formed roughly 1 billion years ago as part of a mountain range surmised to have stretched from the Great Lakes region to and perhaps beyond the Labrador coast. When the last of the great ice sheet that once covered the U.S. melted about 10,000 years ago, the St. Lawrence region flooded and the ancient hills became the 1000 Islands 1/. The St. Lawrence Seaway project was completed in April, 1959, making the 1000 Islands Region part of a 2,300 mile seaway between the Atlantic port of Montreal, Quebec, and the Great Lakes.

Fort Drum, a military training base, occupies 107,265 acres just east of the City of Watertown. Established in 1908 as Camp Drum, the base has a year-round staff of 1,000 military and 1,000 civilian personnel. During the summer, National Guard and Army Reserve personnel receive training at Fort Drum. Civilian employment mushrooms to 2,000 from May through September, to accomodate the additional military troops. Roughly 12,000 army personnel are expected to receive training at Fort Drum during the Winter of 1984. Expenditures for FY 1982 were as follows:

Civilian payroll	- $18,565,078
Military payroll	- $13,279,194 2/
Contracts and purchases	- $51,298,442
Total	$83,142,714

Map 3 presents the location of Fort Drum and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

In 1968, Jefferson County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 1.5 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses while active agriculture accounted for over one-third of all land in the County and woodlands utilized over one-fourth. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially, or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Jefferson County and New York State in 1968.

1/ Source - 1000 Islands from Creation to the Present Day, A.W. Santway, 1961, page 4.

2/ This figure does not include payroll to reservists receiving training.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
JEFFERSON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Jefferson County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,423.7	49,374.4
Active agriculture	37.0	21.9
Woodlands, forest	12.9	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	13.8	17.6
Wet lands	4.4	4.2
Water	10.8	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	9.9	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.5	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.6	6.7

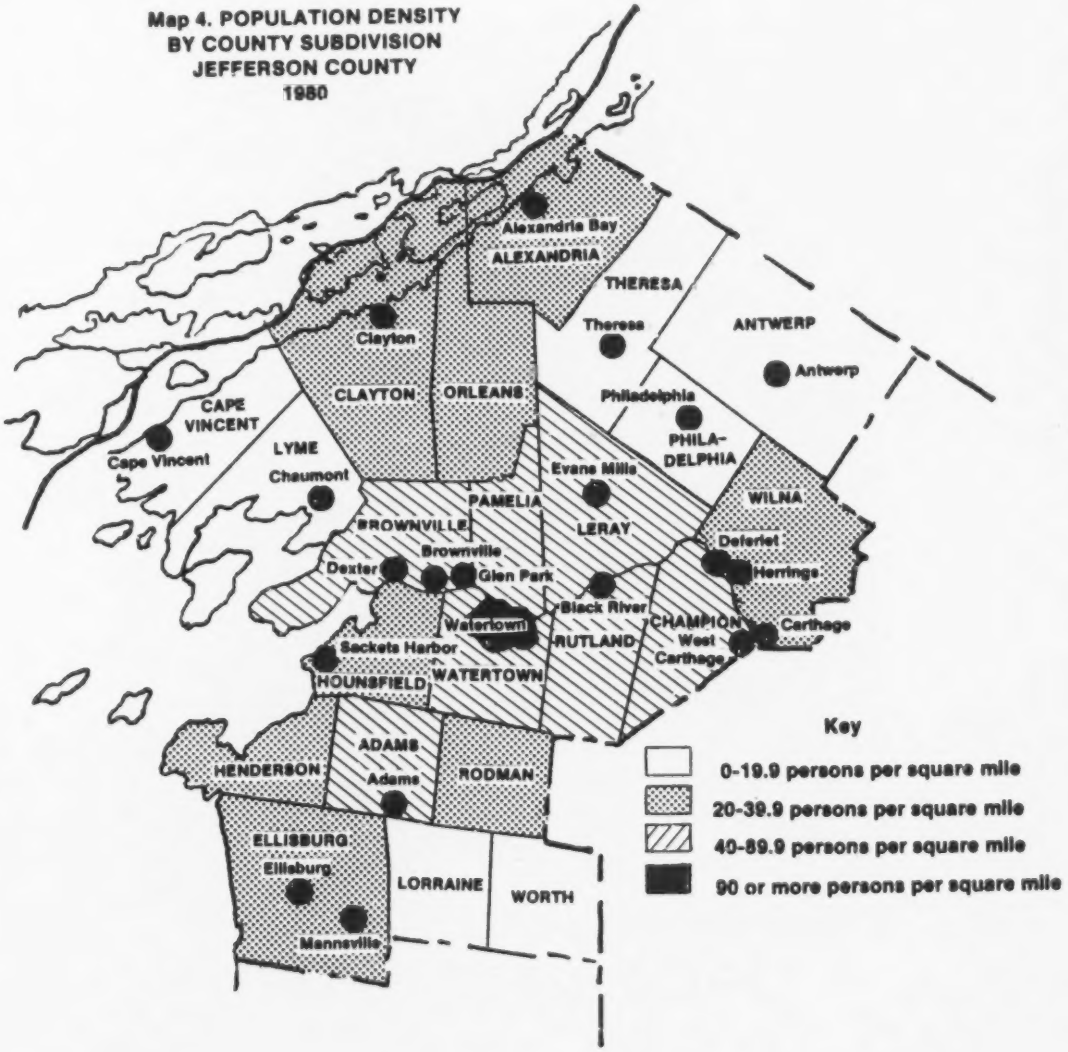
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Jefferson County was 88,151. The County's population averaged 69.2 persons per square mile. This was far less than the State average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked 43rd among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 6,325 persons per square mile in the village of Alexandria Bay to a low of 4 persons per square mile in the Town of Worth. In general, towns closest to Watertown City were the most densely populated. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Jefferson County by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION JEFFERSON COUNTY 1980



From 1900 to 1980, Jefferson County's population increased by 14.9 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. The County's growth pattern mirrored the statewide pattern to the extent that there were gains from 1900 to 1970 and a loss from 1970 to 1980. However, the percent changes in population for Jefferson County were much less than the corresponding changes statewide. Jefferson County posted its highest rate of growth from 1900 to 1910, but then grew at progressively lower rates for the next 3 decades. Growth rates increased in the 1940's and 1950's leading to a lower growth rate in the 1960's. During the 1970's, growth stopped; the population of Jefferson County slipped 0.4 percent from 1970 to 1980. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade --from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Jefferson County.

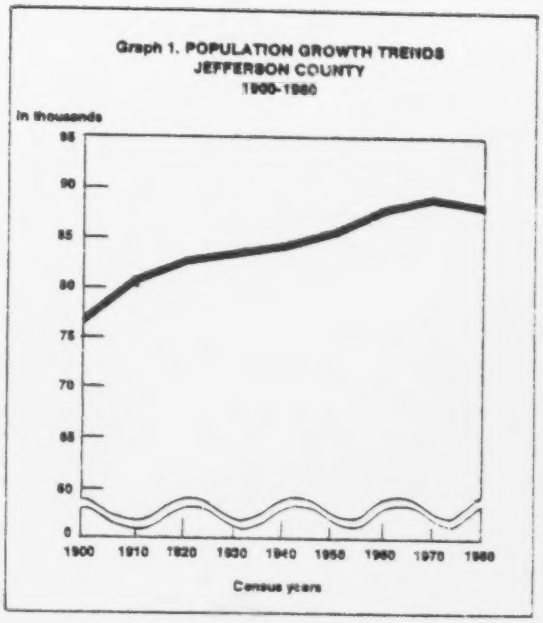


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Jefferson County
1900	7,268,894	76,748
1910	9,113,614	80,382
1920	10,385,227	82,250
1930	12,588,066	83,574
1940	13,479,142	84,003
1950	14,830,192	85,521
1960	16,782,304	87,835
1970	18,241,391	88,508
1980	17,558,072	88,151

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 967, 987-1000.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Jefferson County
1900-1910	+ 25.4	+ 4.7
1910-1920	+ 14.0	+ 2.3
1920-1930	+ 21.2	+ 1.6
1930-1940	+ 7.1	+ 0.5
1940-1950	+ 10.0	+ 1.8
1950-1960	+ 13.2	+ 2.7
1960-1970	+ 8.7	+ 0.8
1970-1980	- 3.7	- 0.4
1900-1980	+141.6	+14.9

While the population of Jefferson County, as a whole, grew 3.1 percent during the 30 year period, 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the County experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Pamelia grew 143.6 percent compared to a 47.1 percent decline in the village of Deferiet. The population advances occurred outside the two most highly populated industrial centers in Jefferson County--Watertown City and Carthage Village. Watertown City and Carthage Village combined for a loss of 7,266 persons from 1950 to 1980 while the rest of the county gained 9,896 residents. In 1950, 45.3 percent of the county's population resided in these two places, compared with 35.7 percent in 1980. The towns surrounding Watertown City (Pamelia, LeRay, Watertown, Rutland, and Brownville) posted the highest rates of growth over the last 30 years. This illustrates the trend that as the larger urban areas declined, the population has grown in the outer rings around these urban centers. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Jefferson County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by County subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 5. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION JEFFERSON COUNTY 1950-1980

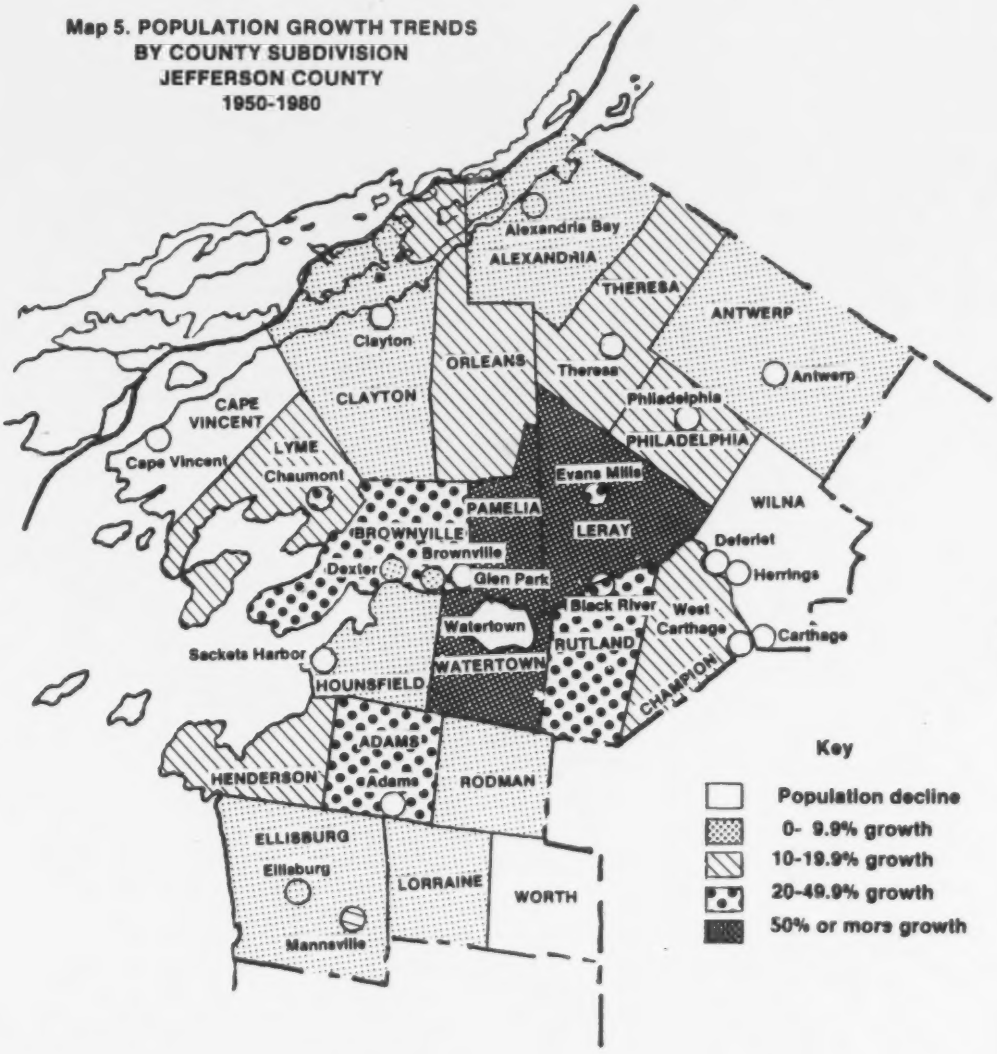


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Watertown City	34,350	33,306	30,787	27,861
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Carthage Village	4,420	4,216	3,889	3,643
Places under 2,500				
Adams Village	1,762	1,914	1,951	1,701
Alexandria Bay Village	1,688	1,583	1,440	1,265
Antwerp Village	846	881	872	749
Black River Village	1,062	1,237	1,307	1,384
Brownville Village	1,013	1,082	1,187	1,099
Cape Vincent Village	812	770	820	785
Chaumont Village	513	523	567	620
Clayton Village	1,981	1,996	1,970	1,816
Deferiet Village	616	470	347	326
Dexter Village	1,038	1,009	1,061	1,053
Ellisburg Village	285	328	337	307
Evans Mills Village	518	618	714	651
Glen Park Village	516	561	587	504
Herrings Village	192	171	137	170
Mannsville Village	378	446	494	431
Philadelphia Village	870	868	658	855
Sackets Harbor Village	1,247	1,279	1,202	1,017
Theresa Village	925	956	985	827
West Carthage Village	2,000	2,167	2,047	1,824
Towns				
Adams Town	3,629	3,964	4,381	4,390
(Adams Village)	(1,762)	(1,914)	(1,951)	(1,701)
Alexandria Town	3,583	3,574	3,515	3,587
(Alexandria Bay Village)	(1,688)	(1,583)	(1,440)	(1,265)
Antwerp Town	1,781	1,905	1,794	1,859
(Antwerp Village)	(846)	(881)	(872)	(749)
Brownville Town	3,806	3,985	4,321	5,113
(Brownville Village)	(1,013)	(1,082)	(1,187)	(1,099)
(Dexter Village)	(1,038)	(1,009)	(1,061)	(1,053)
(Glen Park Village-part)	(503)	(478)	(540)	(470)
Cape Vincent Town	1,842	1,756	1,748	1,823
(Cape Vincent Village)	(812)	(770)	(820)	(785)
Champion Town	3,499	3,878	4,371	4,056
(West Carthage Village)	(2,000)	(2,167)	(2,047)	(1,824)
Clayton Town	3,758	3,753	4,021	4,028
(Clayton Village)	(1,981)	(1,996)	(1,970)	(1,816)
Ellisburg Town	3,116	3,285	3,385	3,312
(Ellisburg Village)	(285)	(328)	(337)	(307)
(Mannsville Village)	(378)	(446)	(494)	(431)

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Henderson Town	1,171	1,207	1,364	1,330
Hounsfield Town	2,630	2,722	2,771	2,645
(Sackets Harbor Village)	(1,247)	(1,279)	(1,202)	(1,017)
LeRay Town	2,821	3,627	3,973	5,039
(Black River Village-part)	(598)	(662)	(720)	(824)
(Evans Mills Village)	(518)	(618)	(714)	(651)
Lorraine Town	681	609	628	720
Lyme Town	1,458	1,448	1,550	1,695
(Chaumont Village)	(513)	(523)	(567)	(620)
Orleans Town	1,807	1,982	1,927	2,007
Pamelia Town	992	1,414	1,894	2,417
(Glen Park Village-part)	(13)	(83)	(47)	(34)
Philadelphia Town	1,222	1,297	1,355	1,417
(Philadelphia Village)	(870)	(868)	(858)	(855)
Rodman Town	816	765	772	836
Rutland Town	1,925	2,229	2,448	2,685
(Black River Village-part)	(464)	(575)	(587)	(560)
Theresa Town	1,660	1,635	1,754	1,853
(Theresa Village)	(925)	(956)	(985)	(827)
Watertown City	34,350	33,306	30,787	27,861
Watertown Town	1,752	2,492	3,026	3,098
Wilna Town	6,969	6,809	6,538	6,227
(Carthage Village)	(4,420)	(4,216)	(3,889)	(3,643)
(Deferiet Village)	(616)	(470)	(347)	(326)
(Herrings Village)	(192)	(171)	(137)	(170)
Worth Town	253	193	185	153
TOTAL: Jefferson County	85,521	87,835	88,508	88,151

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 967, 987-1000; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Watertown City	- 3.0	- 7.6	- 9.5	- 18.9
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Carthage Village	- 4.6	- 7.8	- 6.3	- 17.6
Places under 2,500				
Adams Village	+ 8.6	+ 1.9	- 12.8	- 3.5
Alexandria Bay Village	- 6.2	- 9.0	- 12.2	- 25.1
Antwerp Village	+ 4.1	- 1.0	- 14.1	- 11.5
Black River Village	+ 16.5	+ 5.7	+ 5.9	+ 30.3
Brownville Village	+ 6.8	+ 9.7	- 7.4	+ 8.5
Cape Vincent Village	- 5.2	+ 6.5	- 4.3	- 3.3
Chaumont Village	+ 1.9	+ 8.4	+ 9.3	+ 20.9
Clayton Village	+ 0.8	- 1.3	- 7.8	- 8.3
Deferiet Village	- 23.7	- 26.2	- 6.1	- 47.1
Dexter Village	- 2.8	+ 5.2	- 0.8	+ 1.4
Ellisburg Village	+ 15.1	+ 2.7	- 8.9	+ 7.7
Evans Mills Village	+ 19.3	+ 15.5	- 8.8	+ 25.7
Glen Park Village	+ 8.7	+ 4.6	- 14.1	- 2.3
Herrings Village	- 10.9	- 19.9	+ 24.1	- 11.5
Mannsville Village	+ 18.0	+ 10.8	- 12.8	+ 14.0
Philadelphia Village	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 1.7
Sackets Harbor Village	+ 2.6	- 6.0	- 15.4	- 18.4
Theresa Village	+ 3.4	+ 3.0	- 16.0	- 10.6
West Carthage Village	+ 8.4	- 5.5	- 10.9	- 8.8
Towns				
Adams Town	+ 9.2	+ 10.5	+ 0.2	+ 21.0
(Adams Village)	(+ 8.6)	(+ 1.9)	(- 12.8)	(- 3.5)
Alexandria Town	- 0.3	- 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 0.1
(Alexandria Bay Village)	(- 6.2)	(- 9.0)	(- 12.2)	(- 25.1)
Antwerp Town	+ 7.0	- 5.8	+ 3.6	+ 4.4
(Antwerp Village)	(+ 4.1)	(- 1.0)	(- 14.1)	(- 11.5)
Brownville Town	+ 4.7	+ 8.4	+ 18.3	+ 34.3
(Brownville Village)	(+ 6.8)	(+ 9.7)	(- 7.4)	(+ 8.5)
(Dexter Village)	(- 2.8)	(+ 5.2)	(- 0.8)	(+ 1.4)
(Glen Park Village - part)	(- 5.0)	(+ 13.0)	(- 13.0)	(- 6.6)
Cape Vincent Town	- 4.7	- 0.5	+ 4.3	- 1.0
(Cape Vincent Village)	(- 5.2)	(+ 6.5)	(- 4.3)	(- 3.3)
Champion Town	+ 10.8	+ 12.7	- 7.2	+ 15.9
(West Carthage Village)	(+ 8.4)	(- 5.5)	(- 10.9)	(- 8.8)
Clayton Town	- 0.1	+ 7.1	+ 0.2	+ 7.2
(Clayton Village)	(+ 0.8)	(- 1.3)	(- 7.8)	(- 8.3)

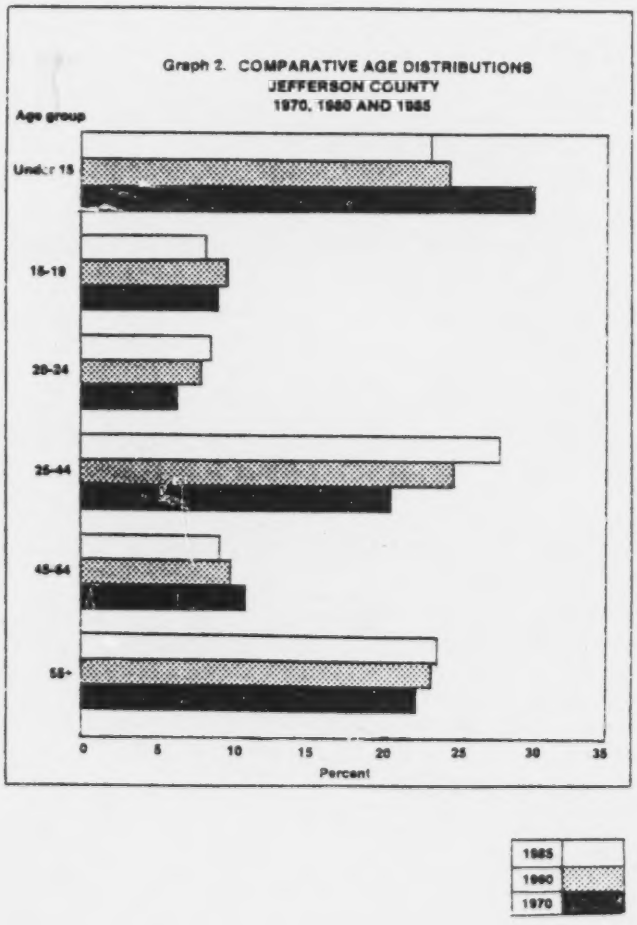
Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Ellisburg Town	+ 5.4	+ 3.0	- 2.2	+ 6.3
(Ellisburg Village)	(+ 15.1)	(+ 2.7)	(- 8.9)	(+ 7.7)
(Mannsville Village)	(+ 18.0)	(+ 10.8)	(- 12.8)	(+ 14.0)
Henderson Town	+ 3.1	+ 13.0	- 2.5	+ 13.6
Hounsfield Town	+ 3.5	+ 1.8	- 4.5	+ 0.6
(Sackets Harbor Village)	(+ 2.6)	(- 6.0)	(- 15.4)	(- 18.4)
LeRay Town	+ 28.6	+ 9.5	+ 26.8	+ 78.6
(Black River Village - part)	(+ 10.7)	(+ 8.8)	(+ 14.4)	(+ 37.8)
(Evans Mills Village)	(+ 19.3)	(+ 15.5)	(- 8.8)	(+ 25.7)
Lorraine Town	- 10.6	+ 3.1	+ 14.6	+ 5.7
Lyme Town	- 0.7	+ 7.0	+ 9.4	+ 16.3
(Chaumont Village)	(+ 1.9)	(+ 8.4)	(+ 9.3)	(+ 20.9)
Orleans Town	+ 9.7	- 2.8	+ 4.2	+ 11.1
Pamelia Town	+ 42.5	+ 33.9	+ 27.6	+143.6
(Glen Park Village - part)	(+538.5)	(- 43.4)	(- 27.7)	(+161.5)
Philadelphia Town	+ 6.1	+ 4.5	+ 4.6	+ 16.0
(Philadelphia Village)	(- 0.2)	(- 1.2)	(- 0.3)	(- 1.7)
Rodman Town	- 6.2	+ 0.9	+ 8.3	+ 2.5
Rutland Town	+ 15.8	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 39.5
(Black River Village - part)	(+ 23.9)	(+ 2.1)	(- 4.6)	(+ 20.7)
Theresa Town	- 1.5	+ 7.3	+ 5.6	+ 11.6
(Theresa Village)	(+ 3.4)	(+ 3.0)	(- 16.0)	(- 10.6)
Watertown City	- 3.0	- 7.6	- 9.5	- 18.9
Watertown Town	+ 42.2	+ 21.4	+ 2.4	+ 76.8
Wilna Town	- 2.3	- 4.0	- 4.8	- 10.6
(Carthage Village)	(- 4.6)	(- 7.8)	(- 6.3)	(- 17.6)
(Deferiet Village)	(- 23.7)	(- 26.2)	(- 6.1)	(- 47.1)
(Herrings Village)	(- 10.9)	(- 19.9)	(+ 24.1)	(- 11.5)
Worth Town	- 23.7	- 4.1	- 17.3	- 39.5
TOTAL: Jefferson County	+ 2.7	+ 0.8	- 0.4	+ 3.1

During the period 1950 to 1980, the proportion of Jefferson County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised 33.3 percent of the County population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for 44.5 percent of the total. This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute farther to their jobs.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Jefferson County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 28.7 years in 1970 to 30.2 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 30.2 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 24.6 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930's. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.



From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the County is projected to follow roughly the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group will show a decline, from 9.7 percent of the total in 1980 to 8.0 percent of the County population in 1985. This reflects declining birth rates in the late 1960's. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Jefferson County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Jefferson County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Jefferson County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	21,643	24.6	11,053	26.2	10,590	23.0
15-19 years	8,548	9.7	4,228	10.0	4,320	9.4
20-24 years	6,985	7.9	3,429	8.2	3,556	7.7
25-44 years	21,873	24.8	10,715	25.4	11,158	24.3
45-54 years	8,740	9.9	4,214	10.0	4,526	9.9
55 and older	20,362	23.1	8,525	20.2	11,837	25.7
Total	88,151	100.0	42,164	100.0	45,987	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.2	28.7	31.8
State	31.8	30.3	33.2
Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	47.8	52.2
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18,45, and 46.

In 1980, Jefferson County's population was 99.1 percent white, 0.3 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.4 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Jefferson County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
JEFFERSON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Jefferson County	88,151	87,318	274	208	213	138	375
Adams Town	4,390	4,381	1	2	6	-	8
(Adams Village)	(1,701)	(1,696)	(1)	-	(4)	-	(5)
Alexandria Town	3,587	3,576	-	9	2	-	8
(Alexandria Bay Village)	(1,265)	(1,262)	-	(2)	(1)	-	-
Antwerp Town	1,859	1,852	3	4	-	-	5
(Antwerp Village)	(749)	(748)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Brownville Town	5,113	5,095	2	12	2	2	6
(Brownville Village)	(1,099)	(1,095)	(1)	-	(1)	(2)	-
(Dexter Village)	(1,053)	(1,048)	-	(4)	(1)	-	-
(Glen Park Village-part)	(470)	(470)	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Vincent Town	1,823	1,810	-	10	2	1	4
(Cape Vincent Village)	(785)	(780)	-	(4)	(1)	-	(1)
Champion Town	4,056	4,019	6	17	7	7	22
(West Carthage Village)	(1,824)	(1,811)	-	(13)	-	-	(17)
Clayton Town	4,028	3,996	2	9	11	10	31
(Clayton Village)	(1,816)	(1,804)	-	(7)	(2)	(3)	(7)
Ellisburg Town	3,312	3,302	-	2	5	3	16
(Ellisburg Village)	(307)	(307)	-	-	-	-	-
(Mannsville Village)	(431)	(430)	-	-	-	(1)	-
Henderson Town	1,330	1,315	-	10	5	-	-
Hounsfield Town	2,645	2,632	3	4	6	-	12
(Sackets Harbor Village)	(1,017)	(1,014)	-	(2)	(1)	-	-
LeRay Town	5,039	4,888	99	2	22	28	40
(Black River Village-part)	(824)	(811)	(8)	-	(3)	(2)	(5)
(Evans Mills Village)	(651)	(647)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(1)
Lorraine Town	720	718	-	1	1	-	-
Lyme Town	1,695	1,691	-	3	1	-	17
(Chaumont Village)	(620)	(617)	-	(2)	(1)	-	(7)
Orleans Town	2,007	1,996	-	7	1	3	-

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Pamelia Town	2,417	2,399	7	4	6	1	10
(Glen Park Village -part)	(34)	(34)	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia Town	1,417	1,415	1	-	1	-	5
(Philadelphia Village)	(855)	(853)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(2)
Rodman Town	836	829	-	4	2	1	-
Rutland Town	2,685	2,669	9	3	2	2	12
(Black River Village-part)	(560)	(553)	(3)	-	(2)	(2)	(1)
Theresa Town	1,853	1,835	1	12	1	4	2
(Theresa Village)	(827)	(824)	(1)	-	-	(2)	-
Watertown City	27,861	27,507	119	81	98	56	133
Watertown Town	3,098	3,057	12	1	20	8	18
Wilna Town	6,227	6,183	9	11	12	12	26
(Carthage Village)	(3,643)	(3,611)	(5)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(13)
(Deferiet Village)	(326)	(324)	-	-	(2)	-	(4)
(Herrings Village)	(170)	(170)	-	-	-	-	-
Worth Town	153	153	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Jefferson County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 833 nonwhites in the County, 38.2 percent were 17 years or younger and 4.9 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 30.7 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 13.1 percent. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Jefferson County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	88,151	6,666	20,437	49,530	11,518
White	87,318	6,565	20,220	49,056	11,477
Black	274	42	59	162	11
Other	559	59	158	312	30
Hispanic	375	47	103	186	39

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, the composition of Jefferson County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 4.2 percentage points (from 39.8 percent in 1970 to 44.0 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 2.8 percentage points (from 76.1 percent in 1970 to 73.3 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 0.9 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the County followed statewide and national trends. The County LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate than it did in either the State or the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Jefferson County, New York State, and the United States.

The resident labor force of Jefferson County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a higher labor force participation rate.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Jefferson County	
Overall	56.8	57.7	+0.9
Male	76.1	73.3	-2.8
Female	39.8	44.0	+4.2
		New York State	
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
		United States	
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1974 - 1982

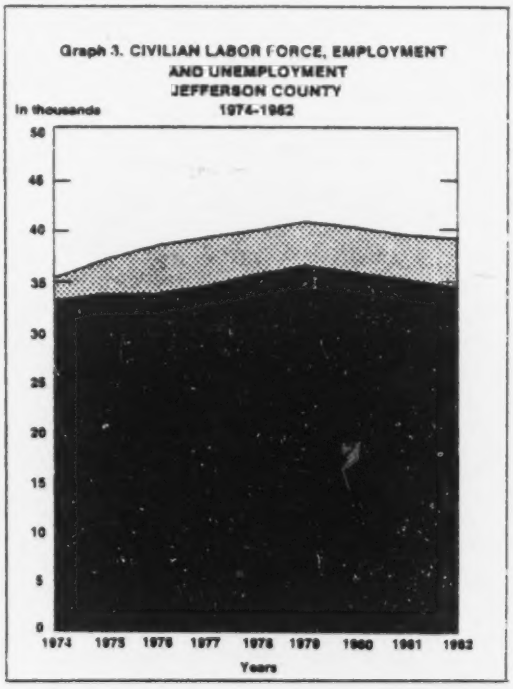
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Civilian labor force	35.8	37.3	38.4	39.3	40.0	40.8	40.3	39.5	38.9
Employment	33.0	33.5	33.5	34.6	36.0	37.0	36.0	35.2	34.4
Unemployment	2.8	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.5
Unemployment rate	7.8	10.4	12.9	11.9	10.0	9.3	10.8	10.9	11.6

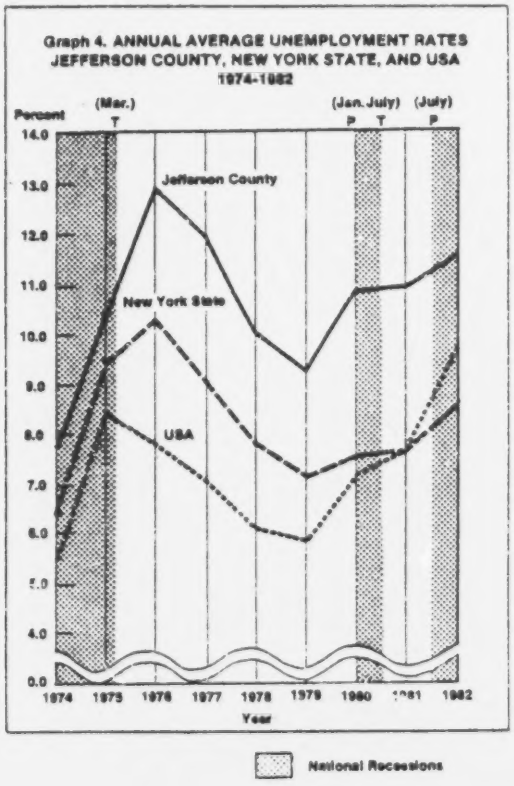
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

From 1974 to 1982, Jefferson County's civilian labor force was up 8.7 percent, an average annual growth rate of 1.1 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. However, Jefferson County's exceptional growth during 1975 and 1976 (exceeding both state and national labor force growth rates) slowed through 1979. The Jefferson County labor force then decreased from 1980 through 1982. By comparison, the national labor force growth rate did not begin to ebb until 1980, and the labor force has not yet (through 1982) shown an overall decline. The changes in the number of employed persons in the County followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1978 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down from the high levels that lingered after the recession of 1973-1975.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Jefferson County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The number of unemployed peaked in 1976 and declined steadily during the next three years of recovery. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Jefferson County's labor force and its components during the period 1974 to 1982.



During the 1974-1982 period, Jefferson County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The County rate, however, always exceeded both the State and national rates. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Jefferson County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1982.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Jefferson County than for New York State, partly due to the training schedule at Fort Drum and the high concentration of tourism industries. In both the County and the State, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Jefferson County and New York State during the period 1974 to 1982.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Jefferson County

A local economy, such as that of Jefferson County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Jefferson County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Jefferson County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1982) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1982

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Jefferson County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.2	19.8	22.3
Durable goods	12.8	10.2	12.9
Nondurable goods	8.4	9.6	9.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.8	80.2	77.7
Construction	[illegible].7	2.9	4.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	6.1	5.9	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.0	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.2	8.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	20.2	24.1	21.3
Government	25.7	18.0	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

The industrial makeup of Jefferson County closely resembled that of the State and the nation for the period 1974 to 1982--roughly four nonmanufacturing jobs for every manufacturing job. One area in which a significant difference occurred was in government. Government employment made up 25.7 percent of the total in Jefferson County but only 18.0 percent statewide and 17.7 percent nationally. This was primarily due to the military installation at Fort Drum. The only other sector in which the concentration was greater in Jefferson County than both the State or the nation, was transportation, communication, and public utilities. Industries with a lower percentage of the total than both the State and nation were nondurable goods manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Major employers in Jefferson County are listed below.

Firms	Product
Anchor Motor Freight Inc.	auto carrier
Carthage Area Hospital	medical care
Chesebrough Ponds Inc.	electronic medical instruments
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	paper towels
Fort Drum	U.S. military installation
General Signal Corp.	air brakes
Gould Inc.	fractional horsepower electric motors
House Of The Good Samaritan	medical care
Jefferson County	government
Johnson Newspaper Corp.	newspaper publishing
Jefferson Rehabilitation Center	sheltered workshop

Firms	Product
Mercy Hospital of Watertown	medical care
New York State Dept. of Transportation	government
New York Telephone Co.	telephone service
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	public utility
St. Regis Paper Co.	printing papers--chiefly for catalogs
Samaritan-Keep Nursing Home Inc.	ambulatory care facility
The Scott & Fetzer Co.	fractional horsepower electric motors
Watertown City	government

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Section in Jefferson County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Jefferson County, New York State, and the nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1980-1982.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1980-1982

Industrial sector	Jefferson County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+ 6.7	+ 2.5	+25.7
Manufacturing, total	- 9.5	-15.1	+ 3.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+11.8	+ 7.9	+33.6
Construction	-27.9	-22.3	+11.3
Transportation, communication, and utilities	- 0.7	-11.2	+13.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+ 3.1	+ 1.7	+32.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-11.5	+10.1	+39.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+33.2	+28.1	+57.1
Government	+19.8	+ 5.5	+24.0

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1980-1982).

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 33.6 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 3.8 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; government; and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Jefferson County's nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but lagged far behind that of the nation over the period. Growth trends in Jefferson County were similar to those statewide. Nonmanufacturing increased 11.8 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs fell 9.5 percent. Within the County's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; followed by government; and wholesale and retail trade. Employment losses occurred in construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication, and utilities.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing declined and nonmanufacturing jobs increased, the share attributable to manufacturing declined while the percentage of total employment in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of Jefferson County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1980-1982 JEFFERSON COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1980-1982	Change from 1970-1972 to 1980-1982
Nonagricultural employment, total	26,700	28,500	+1800
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	24.3	20.6	- 3.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	75.7	79.4	+ 3.7
Construction	3.9	2.7	- 1.2
Transportation, communication, and utilities	6.5	6.1	- 0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	20.8	20.0	- 0.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.9	4.1	- 0.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.4	20.5	+ 4.1
Government	23.2	26.0	+ 2.8

Labor Market Stability in Jefferson County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as industrial conflicts and industrial expansions and contractions.

Industrial Conflicts

During the period January 1981 through August 1983 two labor-management disputes occurred in Jefferson County. The first occurred between Crown Zellerbach Corporation and United Paperworkers International Union, affecting 300 employees. The dispute began July 10, 1981 and ended August 17, 1981. The second dispute was a national work stoppage against the New York Telephone Company and A.T. & T. The dispute began August 7, 1983 and ended August 28, 1983 affecting 150 Jefferson County New York Telephone employees.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through September 1983 several changes occurred in Jefferson County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of 235 jobs directly associated with industrial changes was outweighed by the reported loss of 295 jobs. The largest single increase in employment was a gain of 85 jobs when Phillips Cables, Inc. opened a facility in Watertown in the Fall of 1982. A loss of 90 employees at Hall Ski Lift in Watertown was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Jefferson County during the period are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
JEFFERSON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1983

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Brownville Paper Company Brownville Premoid Corp.	Equipment expansion	+12
Hospital Products Division Watertown Chesebrough-Ponds Inc.	Branch facility in a new building	0
Frink Sno-Plows, Inc. Clayton Combined Engineered Prod. Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+31
Carthage Machine Co., Inc. Carthage Walco National Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+20
St. Lawrence Steel & Wire, Inc. Watertown St. Lawrence Steel & Wire,Ltd.	Moved out of state	-10
Fisher Gage, Inc. Watertown Fisher Gage Words, Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+10
Calavo Growers of California Sackets Harbor	Complete closing of the facility	-75
Clark Minerals, Inc. Natural Bridge	New firm in existing building	+25
Phillips Cables, Inc. Watertown Phillips Cables, Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+85
Crowley Foods, Inc. La Fargeville	Equipment expansion	+ 5
Crown Zellerbach Corp. Carthage	Equipment expansion	0
Electric Motor Division Watertown Gould, Inc.	Equipment expansion	0

Table 14. (continued)

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
New York Air Brake Company Watertown General Signal Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	0
Hall Ski-Lift Co., Inc. Watertown Von Roll Ag	Firm acquired by another firm	+25
Paper Machine Division Watertown Black-Clawson Co.	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-80
Ridgeline Industries, Inc. Clayton	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-40
Hall Ski-Lift Co., Inc. Watertown	Contraction of a facility (partial closing)	-90
Northland Division Watertown Scott and Fetzer Co.	Addition to an existing facility	0
Mason Boats, Ltd. Clayton	New firm in an existing building	+20
Foundation Instruments, Inc. Dexter Foundation Instruments,Ltd.	New firm in an existing building	+ 2
Carthage Paper Makers Division Carthage Climax Manufacturing Co.	Equipment expansion	0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Jefferson County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Jefferson County residents by source for 1976 and 1980.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF JEFFERSON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1980

($ million)

Source	1976	1980	Change 1976 to 1980		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1980
Total personal income	$480.4	$673.1	192.7	40.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	317.7	441.1	123.4	38.8	66.1	65.5
Property income	60.9	95.3	34.4	56.5	12.7	14.2
Transfer payment	101.8	136.7	34.9	34.3	21.2	20.3

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1980 total personal income in Jefferson County climbed 40.1 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1980, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 65.5 percent of the total personal income of Jefferson County residents compared with 66.6 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 20.3 percent of personal income in Jefferson County and property income added 14.2 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 14.8 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 18.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Jefferson County, accounted for 26.8 percent of the total in 1980. Government employers were a close second, adding 20.4 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Jefferson County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1980.

Income derived from agriculture, government, and manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the County than Statewide. Table 16 compares 1980 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Jefferson County with that earned in the State, for each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY INDUSTRY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1980
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

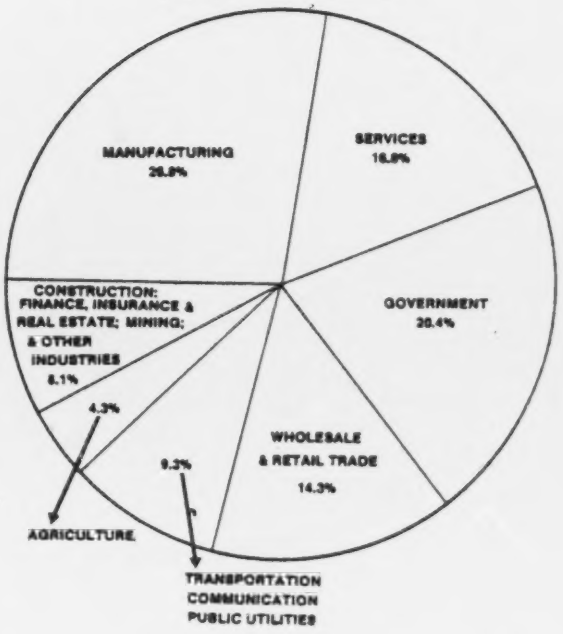


Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1980

($ millions)

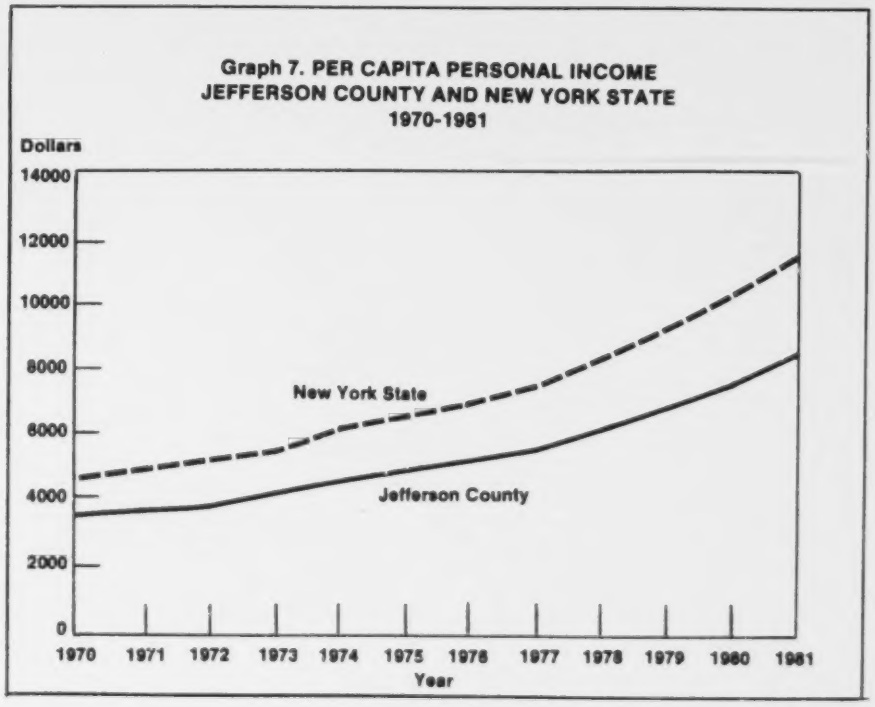
Industry	Jefferson County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	455.9	100.0	134,367.6	100.0
Agriculture	19.4	4.3	688.6	0.5
Manufacturing	122.3	26.8	30,836.3	22.9
Mining	1.1	0.3	233.7	0.2
Construction	16.1	3.5	4,599.9	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	65.1	14.3	21,490.2	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	18.6	4.1	13,914.6	10.4
Transportation, communication, and utilities	42.6	9.3	11,715.2	8.7
Services	76.7	16.8	29,959.3	22.3
Other	0.9	0.2	364.8	0.3
Government	93.1	20.4	20,565.0	15.3

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $122.3 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Jefferson County and was paid to Jefferson County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Jefferson County's labor and proprietors' income was $441.1 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and $455.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Jefferson County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the County. During the 1970 Census period it was found that nearly half of all persons who commuted into Jefferson County to work resided in Lewis County.

Per Capita Income

In 1981, per capita personal income in Jefferson County was $8,438 and ranked fortieth among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1981 was $11,460. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Jefferson County and the State for the period 1970-1981. During the 11-year period, Jefferson County's per capita income grew by 147.1 percent while the State figures increased by 148.9 percent.



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Jefferson County industries whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in transportation, communication, and utilities; then mining, and manufacturing nondurable goods paid the highest weekly wage during the period 1978-1982. Agriculture, retail trade, and service industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Jefferson County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1978-1982.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	146	160	165	184	185
Mining	242	294	326	323	365
Construction	266	255	287	321	346
Manufacturing-durable goods	231	259	296	313	353
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	276	306	344	378	409
Transportation, communication, and utilities	336	365	378	419	456
Wholesale trade	217	231	244	256	261
Retail trade	136	147	156	165	168
Finance, insurance, and real estate	192	205	224	235	244
Service	160	172	185	196	209
Government	173	193	233	262	280

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 18 presents the 1983 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Jefferson County. Table 18 gives projections of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines during 1983, based on family income criteria.

Table 18. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1983

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	4,860	6,540	8,220	9,900	11,580	13,260	14,940	16,620
Lower Living Standard Income levels								
70 percent LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090		
85 percent LLSIL	4,780	7,830	10,750	13,270	15,660	18,320		
100 percent LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,680 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,190 for each additional person

85 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $2,660 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of six $3,120 for each additional person

Table 19. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL, JEFFERSON COUNTY 1983 PROJECTIONS

Income levels	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	11,900
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	13,500
85 percent LLSIL	17,400
100 percent LLSIL	28,000

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During the 1982 Calendar Year, an average of 933 Jefferson County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $106.70 per recipient compared to $144.02 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1982, an average of 78.5 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 20.7 percent received Home Relief payments, and 1.0 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families. Table 20 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Jefferson County during 1982.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1982

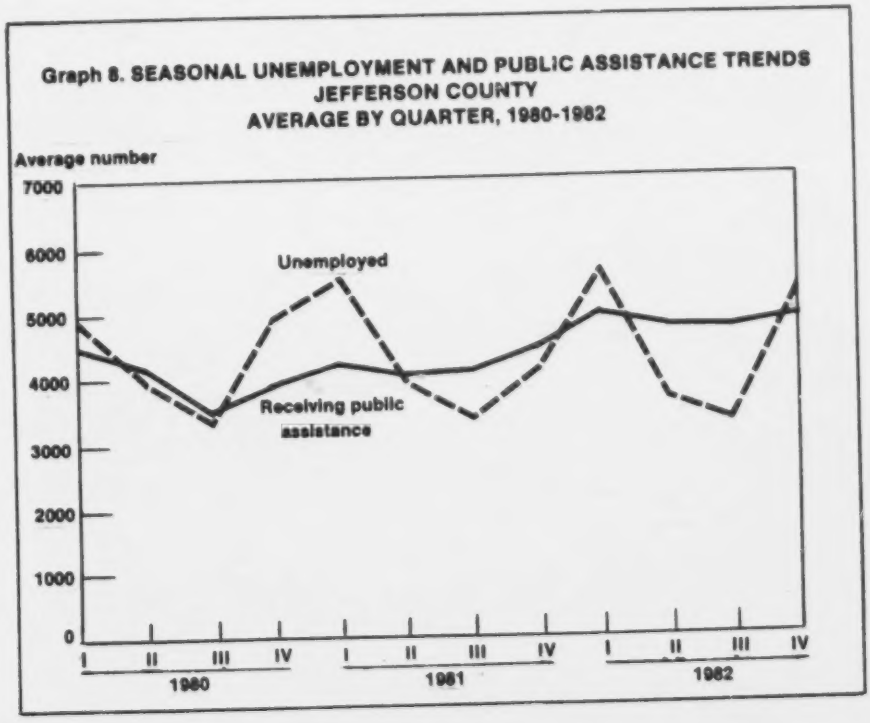
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	4,871	3,873	939	53	6
February	4,849	3,852	975	20	2
March	5,203	4,100	952	143	8
April	4,876	3,862	946	68	-
May	4,826	3,805	979	39	3
June	4,742	3,719	1,001	21	1
July	4,670	3,652	992	26	-
August	4,756	3,715	1,010	31	-
September	4,766	3,736	1,015	14	1
October	4,671	3,646	1,012	12	1
November	4,867	3,751	1,086	30	-
December	5,160	4,011	1,139	10	-
12-month average	4,855	3,810	1,004	39	2

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Jefferson County for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 20 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. Normally, both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall 1981 enrollments in public and non-public schools in Jefferson County totaled 9,909. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 52.8 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 47.2 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1981-82 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 89.9 percent of total school enrollments in Jefferson County compared to 82.8 percent for the State. Table 21 presents the distribution of students in Jefferson County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 21. Public and Non-Public School Enrollment
JEFFERSON COUNTY
1981 - 1982

School designation	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	Total
Total	9,909	8,866	18,775
Public	8,740	8,132	16,872
Nonpublic	1,169	734	1,903

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-1982; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1981-1982; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

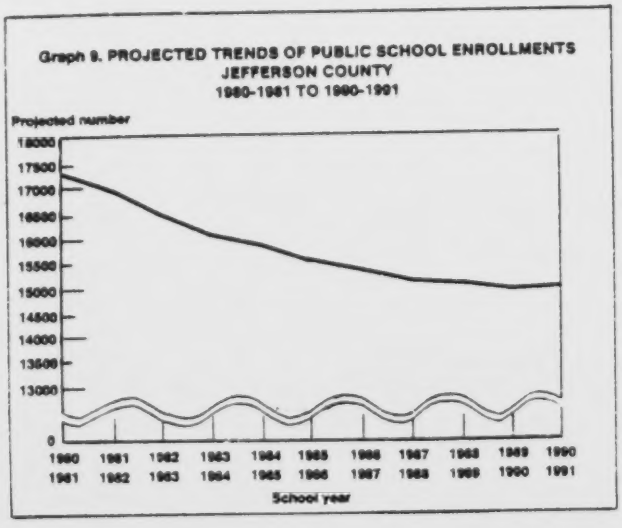
Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Jefferson County during the 1980-81 school year than during the preceding school year. Although total enrollments fell at a faster rate statewide than in the County, the rate of decline in public schools were nearly the same for both the County and the State. Private school enrollments dropped less than half as fast in the County as they did in the State. Table 22 provides the enrollment levels of schools in New York State and Jefferson County during the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years and the percent change in enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in the State and County.

Table 22. Enrollment Changes, Public and Non-Public Schools
NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1980-81 - 1981-82

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent change
	1980-81	1981-82	
New York State	3,469,209	3,317,023	-4.4
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	-3.1
Nonpublic	608,838	546,383	-10.3
Jefferson County	19,378	18,775	-3.1
Public	17,388	16,872	-3.0
Nonpublic	1,990	1,903	-4.4

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the eighties and then turn up slightly after the 1988-89 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1980-81 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 13.8 percent from 17,388 to 14,995 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Jefferson County during the period 1980 to 1991.



There were 1,383 students who graduated from Jefferson County high schools in 1982. Of this number, 46.1 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 70.3 percent statewide. The percentage of Jefferson County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a somewhat higher fraction of the new graduates in the County than in the State.

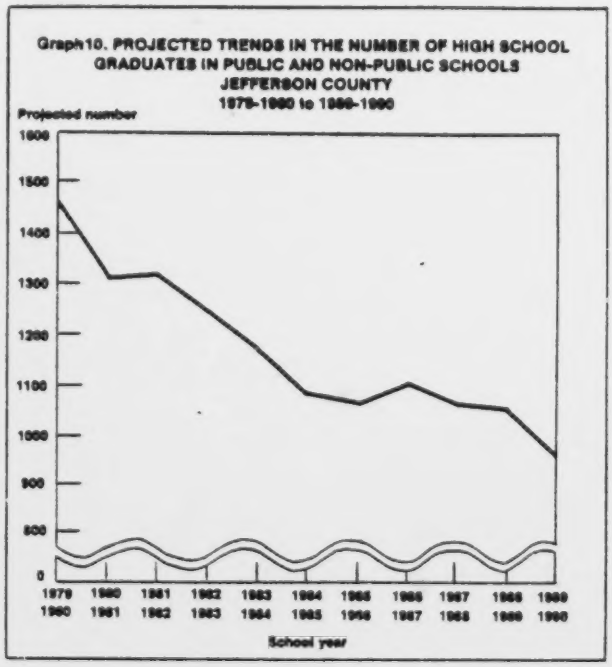
Table 23 presents the intentions of 1982 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Jefferson County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the fall of 1982.

Table 23. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1981 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY FALL 1982

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	226,856	41.1	25.1	4.1	20.3	3.9	5.4
Public	194,605	37.1	26.5	3.9	22.2	4.4	5.8
Nonpublic	32,251	65.3	16.6	5.1	9.3	1.0	2.8
Jefferson County	1,383	15.8	28.6	1.7	33.6	6.4	13.9
Public	1,292	14.5	27.4	1.7	35.2	6.8	14.4
Nonpublic	91	35.2	46.2	2.2	9.9	0.0	6.6

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1982; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

The size of Jefferson County's high school graduating class is projected to continue its general decline through the end of the 1980's. Only in 1981-82 and 1986-87 will there be slight gains to counter the trend. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Jefferson County over the period 1979 to 1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1981-82 school year,- 98.9 percent of the student population in Jefferson County was white. The remaining 1.1 percent were distributed as follows: 0.4 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.6 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Carthage School District. Table 24 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County during the 1981-82 school year.

Table 24. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN JEFFERSON COUNTY 1981-82

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.4	0.1	0.6	98.9
Alexander Bay	-	-	0.1	99.9
Belleville	-	-	1.0	99.1
Carthage	0.7	0.2	0.8	98.3
General Brown	-	0.2	0.3	99.5
Henderson	-	-	0.7	100.0
Indian River	*	-	0.1	99.9
La Fargeville	-	-	0.2	99.8
Lyme	-	1.4	-	98.6
Sackets Harbor	0.2	-	-	99.8
South Jefferson	0.1	*	0.7	99.1
Thousand Islands	0.3	-	0.7	99.1
Watertown	1.0	*	0.9	98.1

*Less than 0.1%

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1981-82; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Jefferson County. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES R.D. #1 Arsenal Street Road Watertown, New York 13601	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agricultural Mechanics

Educational Institution	Programs
Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida BOCES (continued)	Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales Health Occupations Education Nursing, Licensed practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Other Health Occupations Home Economics Education Food Service Home Furnishings Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Trade, Industry, Service Education Air Conditioning Automotive Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Carpentry Masonry Plumbing and Pipefitting Other Construction-Maintenance Custodial Services Drafting Electrical Occupations Electronic Machine Shop-Machine Tool Welding and Cutting Cosmetology Quantity Food Occupations Textile Production and Fabrication
Jefferson Community College P.O. Box 473 Watertown, New York 13601	Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales Recreational-Tourism Health Occupations Education Nursing, Associate Degree Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing Stenographic-Secretarial Supervision-Business Administration Technical Education Other Engineering Technology

Educational Institution	Programs
Jefferson Community College (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
Leponto's Hairstyling School of Watertown 75 Public Square Watertown, New York 13601	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology

SOURCE: Directory of Occupational Education Programs in New York State; Prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Dept., Office of Occupational and Continuing Education.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 24 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Jefferson County had at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 24 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

   Example - Shipping, receiving, stock, and related occupations

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

   Example - Computing and account recording

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

   Example - Cashiers and tellers

4) Applicants available but no job openings received
The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Example - Accounting and statistical clerks

Table 25. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILALBE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
JEFFERSON COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	6,277	874	7.2	73.1
Professional, technical and managerial	581	29	20.0	34.5
Clerical and sales	1,565	356	4.4	81.5
Services	1,262	96	13.1	70.8
Farming, fishery, and forestry	128	69	1.9	31.9
Processing	147	45	3.3	77.8
Machine trades	512	19	26.9	78.9
Benchwork	378	102	3.7	74.5
Structural work	680	78	8.7	80.8
Miscellaneous	959	80	12.0	75.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	14	0	NA	NA
Mechanical engineering	23	0	NA	NA
Mathematics	13	1	13.0	100.0
Psychology	11	1	11.0	100.0
Medical & dental technology	17	2	8.5	50.0
Medicine & health, n.e.c.	45	4	11.2	NA
Secondary school education	14	1	14.0	100.0
Preschool, primary, & kindergarten	23	0	NA	NA
Education, n.e.c.	15	2	7.5	50.0
Accountants & auditors	25	4	6.2	25.0
Personnel administration	16	0	NA	NA
Administration specializations	29	0	NA	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Manufacturing managers & officials	15	1	15.0	100.0
Trade managers & officials	52	0	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, & real estate managers & officials	11	2	5.5	NA
Service managers & officials	27	2	13.5	NA
Miscellaneous managers & officials	65	0	NA	NA
Social & welfare work	27	0	NA	NA
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	94	10	9.4	70.0
Stenographers	31	12	2.6	75.0
Typists & typewriting-machine operators	97	23	4.2	65.2
File clerks	11	0	NA	NA
Steno, typing, filing, & related	176	13	13.5	61.5
Bookkeepers & bookkeeping machine operators	47	3	15.7	66.7
Cashiers & tellers	168	2	84.0	100.0
Data processors	13	1	13.0	100.0
Accounting & statistical clerks	54	0	NA	NA
Computing & account-recording	249	22	11.3	59.1
Production clerks	12	2	6.0	100.0
Shipping, receiving, stock, & related	220	193	1.1	93.3
Information & reception clerks	32	5	6.4	60.0
Miscellaneous clerical	30	3	10.0	66.7
Sales occupations; real estate & insurance	10	3	3.3	33.3
Sales occupations; transportation equipment, parts, & supplies	10	2	5.0	50.0
Sales occupations, miscellaneous commodities	176	17	10.4	88.2
Sales clerks	68	17	4.0	64.7
Route sales & delivery	34	4	8.5	75.0
Miscellaneous sales	32	3	10.7	100.0
Service				
Household & related	44	4	11.0	75.0
Waiter/waitress & related	215	24	9.0	62.5
Bartenders	68	2	34.0	50.0
Chefs & cooks, hotels & restaurants	87	15	5.8	66.7
Miscellaneous cooks, except domestic	15	3	5.0	100.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	136	1	136.0	100.0
Housecleaners; hotels, restaurants, & related	153	2	76.5	50.0
Attendants; hospital, morgue, & related	136	1	136.0	100.0
Laundering	22	0	NA	NA

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Security guards & correction officers	95	11	8.6	100.0
Police officers & detectives	10	0	NA	NA
Porters & cleaners	230	27	8.5	66.7
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Gardening & groundskeeping	17	2	8.5	100.0
Domestic animal farming	69	15	4.6	46.7
Tree farming & related	11	51	0.2	23.5
Processing				
Molders, coremakers, & related	41	0	NA	NA
Ore refining & foundry	31	0	NA	NA
Processing of food, tobacco, & related	13	7	1.9	57.1
Grinding, beating, & mixing	16	20	0.8	85.0
Processing of paper & related materials	17	18	0.9	77.8
Machine Trades				
Machinists & related	79	0	NA	NA
Turning	17	0	NA	NA
Boring	11	0	NA	NA
Metal machining, n.e.c.	68	6	11.3	100.0
Motorized vehicle & engineering equipment mechanics & repairers	174	4	43.5	75.0
Engine, power transmission, & related mechanics	30	4	7.5	50.0
Miscellaneous machine installation & repair	23	2	11.5	50.0
Benchwork				
Metal unit assemblers & adjusters	50	0	NA	NA
Fabrication & repair of instruments for measuring, controlling, & indicating physical characteristics	62	0	NA	NA
Assembly & repair of motors & generators	165	99	1.7	74.7
Spray painters	11	0	NA	NA
Sewing machine operators	32	1	32.0	100.0
Structural Work				
Body workers, transportation equipment	32	4	8.0	75.0
Arc welders & cutters	27	1	27.0	100.0

Table 25. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Welders, cutters, & related, n.e.c.	29	0	NA	NA
Assembly, installation, & repair of lighting equipment & building wiring	21	11	1.9	100.0
Fabrication, installation, & repair of electrical & electronics products	22	1	22.0	NA
Installation & repair of electrical products	21	0	NA	NA
Construction & maintenance painters & related	14	1	14.0	NA
Excavating, grading, paving, & related	24	0	NA	NA
Carpenters & related	102	11	9.3	90.9
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, & related	13	1	13.0	100.0
Roofers & related	21	4	5.2	75.0
Miscellaneous construction	260	23	11.3	73.9
Miscellaneous structural work	44	2	22.0	50.0
Miscellaneous				
Trailer-truck drivers	68	2	34.0	50.0
Truck drivers, heavy	114	6	19.0	66.7
Truck drivers, light	35	0	NA	NA
Passenger transportation	12	0	NA	NA
Attendants & servicers, parking lots & automotive service facilities	32	1	32.0	NA
Packaging	33	5	6.6	60.0
Hoisting & conveying	28	0	NA	NA
Moving & storing	61	7	8.7	100.0
Packaging & materials handling	518	48	10.8	79.2
Stationary engineers	12	0	NA	NA

NA = For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
JEFFERSON COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	31,504
Rural	56,647
Families	22,740
Households	30,687

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	16,067	8,501	7,566
Married	39,230	19,605	19,625
Separated	1,543	675	868
Widowed	6,297	967	5,330
Divorced	3,371	1,363	2,008

3) Housing units (all types)	42,012
Urban	12,762
Rural	29,250
Year-round housing units*	33,212
Occupied	30,792
Vacant	2,420
Seasonal/migratory units	8,800

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	7,041	3,427	3,614
2 persons	9,035	6,498	2,537
3 persons	5,125	3,628	1,497
4 persons	4,812	3,704	1,108
5 persons	2,714	2,181	533
6+ persons	2,065	1,618	447

*Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
**Median persons/unit - 2.42

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	854
10,000 - 14,999	1,134
15,000 - 19,999	1,680
20,000 - 24,999	2,006
25,000 - 29,999	1,932
30,000 - 34,999	1,793
35,000 - 39,999	1,254
40,000 - 49,999	1,704
50,000 - 79,999	1,306
80,000 - 99,000	149
100,000 - 149,999	94
150,000 - 199,999	15
200,000+	7
Median value	28,300

6)

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	30,572	20,948	9,624
Black	76	26	50
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	71	36	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	29	8
Other	36	17	19
Spanish origin householders	117	65	52
White	102	57	45
Unknown/unreported	15	8	7

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change Number	1970-1980 Percent
		Total	Male	Female		
Under 5 years	7,973	6,666	3,389	3,277	-1,307	-16.4
Under 1 year	1,598	1,388	700	688	-210	13.1
1 year	1,580	1,322	673	649	-258	-16.3
2 years	1,502	1,360	680	680	-142	-9.5
3	1,554	1,323	668	655	-231	-14.9
4	1,739	1,273	668	605	-466	-26.8
5 to 9 years	9,225	7,005	3,611	3,394	-2,220	-24.1
5	1,806	1,276	666	610	-530	-29.3
6	1,771	1,266	638	628	-505	-28.5
7	1,810	1,381	681	700	-429	-23.7
8	1,920	1,446	762	684	-474	-24.7
9	1,918	1,636	864	772	-282	-14.7
10 to 14 years	9,528	7,972	4,053	3,919	-1,556	-16.3
10	1,870	1,605	804	801	-265	-14.2
11	1,938	1,544	811	733	-394	-20.3
12	1,902	1,542	805	737	-360	-18.9
13	1,899	1,546	774	772	-353	-18.6
14	1,919	1,735	859	876	-184	-9.6
15	1,810	1,799	895	904	-11	-0.6
16 to 19 years	6,304	6,749	3,333	3,416	+445	+7.1
16 to 21	8,655	9,500	4,708	4,792	+845	+9.8
16	1,790	1,788	922	866	-2	-0.1
17	1,764	1,873	920	953	+107	+6.1
18	1,477	1,567	731	836	+197	+13.3
19	1,273	1,521	760	761	+248	+19.5
20 to 24 years	5,779	6,985	3,429	3,556	+1,206	+20.9
20	1,227	1,377	688	689	+150	+12.2
21	1,124	1,374	687	687	+250	+22.2
25-29	4,976	6,637	3,232	3,405	+1,661	+25.0
30-34	4,161	6,080	3,000	3,080	+1,919	+46.1
35-44	9,190	9,156	4,483	4,673	-34	-0.4
45-54	9,982	8,740	4,214	4,526	-1,242	-12.4
55-59	4,471	4,684	2,131	2,553	+213	+4.8
60-64	4,158	4,160	1,946	2,214	+2	0.0
65-74	6,427	6,665	2,868	3,797	-238	+3.7
75-84	3,561	3,637	1,262	2,375	+76	-2.1
85+	963	1,216	318	898	+253	+26.3
16 and over	59,972	64,709	30,216	34,493	+4,737	+7.9
55 and over	19,580	20,362	8,525	11,837	+782	+4.0
All ages	88,508	88,151	42,164	45,987	-357	-
Median ages	28.7	30.2	28.7	31.8	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING
THE 1980 CENSUS
JEFFERSON COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	1,897	1,868	0	7	12	10
5,000 to 7,499	1,729	1,707	0	5	4	13
7,500 to 9,999	2,150	2,114	6	3	8	19
10,000 to 14,999	4,511	4,433	17	18	9	34
15,000 to 19,999	4,093	4,018	36	16	10	13
20,000 to 24,999	3,324	3,300	0	9	0	15
25,000 to 34,999	3,353	3,345	0	2	0	6
35,000 to 49,999	1,327	1,317	5	0	0	5
50,000 or more	428	411	2	0	15	0
Mean	$18,396	$18,384	$18,932	$14,194	$28,550	$13,923

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	57,599	9,718
55-59	4,130	450
60-64	3,615	473
65 and over	9,636	1,283
Race		
Total	74,980	11,924
White	74,167	11,740
Black	276	5
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	120	102
Asian/Pacific Islander	289	75
Hispanic	400	133

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of persons
Below 75 percent	7,581
75 to 124 percent	10,027
125 to 149 percent	5,374
150 to 199 percent	12,499
Above 199 percent	51,423

4) Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	23,635	$16,291
Earnings		
Wage and salary	22,309	15,573
Nonfarm self employment	2,592	9,894
Farm self employment	1,397	8,575
Interest, dividends, or net profit	13,520	1,996
Social Security	10,054	4,091
Public Assistance	2,581	2,180
Other	9,837	3,086

5) Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	3,239	$ 9,468
1 worker	8,254	15,579
2 or more workers	11,225	23,044

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of the new Office of Management and Budget definitions (eff. 6/30/83) of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSA's).

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers

hold second jobs--and the effects of difference commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the mid-week of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categories all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home.
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g.,

able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may by provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assits SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups; White; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific rage categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hwaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United State. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
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JEFFERSON COUNTY